

B<sup>1</sup> with wire to form respective stator coils using a needle-based winding machine that is placed at the center of the stator structure.

- *On page 2, delete the third full paragraph, and replace this paragraph with the following:*

B<sup>2</sup> A recognized solution to this problem is to utilize what is referred to in the art as a segmented stator. According to this approach, the stator is constructed using a plurality of segments each of which defines a bobbin upon which wire is wound to form one of the coils of the motor. Typically, each segment is generally T-shaped when viewed from one end of the motor, with the bottom (vertical) leg of the T forming the bobbin upon which wire is wound to form one of the coils of the motor, and the top (horizontal) leg of the T being joined end to end with the top legs of the other T-shaped segments in the shape of a circle, thereby resulting in a circular stator when viewed from one end of the motor. This construction technique therefore results in a stator with an overall shape that is the same as that of an unsegmented stator.

#### In the Claims:

Please amend claims 1, 2, 4 and 6 as follows. The changes are shown explicitly in the attached "Version with Markings to Show Changes Made."

- B<sup>3</sup>
- 1            1.        (Once Amended) A method of constructing a segmented wound
  - 2        member of an N phase electromechanical device, comprising:
  - 3                    (A)        winding N sets of segments, each segment of the N sets of
  - 4                    segments defining a bobbin, the N sets of segments being
  - 5                    wound with a single continuous length of wire for each set;
  - 6                    and
  - 7                    (B)        combining the N sets of segments in a common circular
  - 8                    arrangement to form the wound member; and
  - 9                    wherein each of the N sets of segments is wound separately from
  - 10        remaining ones of the sets of segments and then combined in the common
  - 11        circular arrangement with the remaining ones of the sets of segments to form
  - 12        the wound member.

*sub 2.17*

2. (Once Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the winding step includes

- 3 (1) arranging a plurality of segments in a side-by-side
- 4 orientation along an axis of rotation, the plurality of
- 5 segments forming one of the N sets of segments;
- 6 (2) rotating the plurality of segments and a wire dispenser
- 7 relative to each other about the axis of rotation;
- 8 (3) winding the plurality of segments during the relative
- 9 rotation of the plurality of segments and the wire dispenser;
- 10 and
- 11 (4) repeating the arranging step (1), the rotating step (2) and
- 12 the winding step (3) for each of the remaining sets of
- 13 segments.

*sub 2.2*

4. (Once Amended) A method of winding segments of a segmented wound member of an electromechanical device, comprising:

- 3 (A) arranging a plurality of segments in a side-by-side
- 4 orientation along an axis of rotation, each segment of the
- 5 plurality of segments defining a bobbin;
- 6 (B) rotating the plurality of segments and a wire dispenser
- 7 relative to each other about the axis of rotation;
- 8 (C) winding the plurality of segments during the relative
- 9 rotation of the plurality of segments and the wire dispenser;
- 10 and
- 11 (D) combining the plurality of segments in a circular
- 12 arrangement to form the wound member.

6. (Once Amended) A method according to claim 4,  
 wherein the arranging, rotating, winding and combining steps are  
 performed N times, N being equal to a number of phases of the  
 electromechanical device,  
 wherein a total of N sets of M segments are wound for the  
 electromechanical device, M being determined by a number of poles of the  
 electromechanical device and being equal to the number of segments that are  
 arranged, rotated, and wound during each performance of the arranging, rotating  
 and winding steps, and  
 wherein the N sets of M segments are combined into a common circular  
 arrangement.

Please add the following new claims:

21. (New) A method according to claim 2, wherein, during the rotating  
 step (2), relative rotation between the plurality of segments and the wire  
 dispenser is established by virtue of the plurality of segments rotating and the  
 wire dispenser remaining substantially stationary.

22. (New) A method according to claim 4, wherein, during the rotating  
 step (B), relative rotation between the plurality of segments and the wire  
 dispenser is established by virtue of the plurality of segments rotating and the  
 wire dispenser remaining substantially stationary.

23. (New) A method of constructing a segmented wound member of  
 an N phase electromechanical device, comprising:

- (A) winding N sets of segments, each segment of the N sets of  
 segments defining a bobbin, the N sets of segments being  
 wound with a single continuous length of wire for each set,  
 the winding step including
- (1) arranging a plurality of segments in a side-by-side  
 orientation along an axis of rotation, the plurality of  
 segments forming one of the N sets of segments,
  - (2) rotating the plurality of segments about the axis of

11 rotation, and  
12 (3) winding the plurality of segments, including  
13 (a) winding a segment while the wire dispenser is  
14 positioned adjacent the segment and the  
15 segment is rotating, the segment being one of  
16 the plurality of segments, then  
17 (b) if a next segment of the plurality of segments  
18 remains to be wound, then moving the wire  
19 dispenser in a direction parallel to the axis of  
20 rotation to a position adjacent the next  
21 segment, and then returning to the winding  
22 step (A)(3)(a) to wind the next segment, such  
23 that the winding step (A)(3)(a) and the  
24 moving step (A)(3)(b) are performed until all  
25 of the segments of the plurality of segments  
26 have been wound, and  
27 (4) repeating the arranging step (A)(1), the rotating step  
28 (A)(2), and the winding step (A)(3) for each of the  
29 remaining sets of segments; and  
30 (B) combining the N sets of segments in a common circular  
31 arrangement to form the wound member; and  
32 wherein each of the N sets of segments is wound separately from  
33 remaining ones of the sets of segments and then combined in the common  
34 circular arrangement with the remaining ones of the sets of segments to form  
35 the wound member.